

who had HIV positive husbands ( $P=0.0476$ ) had statistically higher prevalence of AB. Age, religion, previous UTI, coital frequency, parity and ethnic group did not confer statistical significance.

Among the HIV positive women, other parameters were evaluated. The CD4 count, viral loads, antiretroviral drug use, duration and compliance and duration of positivity were not contributory its development.

There was no statistical significance between the causative organisms among the negatives and positives and constituted mainly uropathogens. Most organisms cultured were resistant to common antibiotics like Gentamycin and nitrofurantoin in both negatives and positives alike. The organisms were sensitive to cephalosporin.

In the women found to have asymptomatic bacteriuria, there was no significant development of anaemia, preterm delivery, low birth weight and development of pre eclampsia when followed up to delivery. These had previously been reported by other workers.

**Conclusion:** There is no statistically significant association between the developments of AB among HIV infected and uninfected women in pregnancy. Routine screening should be offered to those with coexistent medical disorders if not the entire antenatal populace. Antibiotic use should be cautious to halt resistance.

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22.019

#### A Real-Time PCR Assay to Detect Human Cytomegalovirus DNA in Amniotic Fluid of Primarily Infected Women

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Cytomegalovirus (CMV) isolation and the detection of the viral genome by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) from amniotic fluid (AF) have been shown to be useful in differentiating uninfected from infected fetuses in mothers with primary CMV infection. Ultrasound has the advantage of not being invasive and will disclose any structural and/or growth abnormalities caused by CMV infection, but its sensitivity is poor and it correctly identifies no more than 15–20% of infected babies. In this study we performed an evaluation of a Real Time assay (Q-CMV Real Time, Nanogen Advanced Diagnostics, Italy) with specimens of AF from 525 primarily infected mothers. AF were collected at 21–22 weeks gestation and at least 6–8 weeks after seroconversion.

The AF is subjected to direct search for CMV virus in culture and for the viral genome by PCR.

Our AF specimens were divided into three groups, in the first group comprised 402 uninfected newborns the PCR results showed a finding of not detectable because of the

of copies/ml of AF was fewer than 1000, in 17 cases we found a number of  $10^3$  and  $10^4$  copies/mL of AF and in the last 6 cases a number of  $10^5$  copies/mL. In the third group the 66 fetuses/newborns were all symptomatic (severe and mild infections), the value of DNA copies was  $10^3$  copies/mL of AF in 3 cases,  $10^4$  in 4 cases,  $10^5$  in 36 cases and more than  $10^6$  copies/mL in 36 cases. There is a very low risk of symptomatic infection in the presence of viral loads  $<10^3$  copies/mL.

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#### Comments on Data Analysis of Representative Sample on Knowledge-Beliefs and Attitudes Towards Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

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**Background:** STDs form a health issue related with sexual attitude and have psycho-emotional and socioeconomic impacts.

**Aim:** This study aimed to determine the knowledge-belief and attitude of a mixed representative sample towards STDs including AIDS and comment on the results suggesting solutions.

**Methods:** Questionnaires with closed-answer questions concerning the sexual attitude and precautions against AIDS and the other STDs, were given out during spring 2007, in a mixed sample of population which was comprised of 450 people between 15–63yo from different areas of Greece, regardless of age, occupation and education.

**Results:** The questionnaires were filled by 38% of men and 62% of women with median age of 35 and 26 yo respectively. There were 25% of married and 75% single people, having an educational level varying from primary school, high school and university levels (3%, 44%, and 46% respectively) while 7% did not record their educational level. Their occupation varied: students = 40%, employees in private and public sector = 20%, pupils = 16%, self-employed = 8%, teachers, military employees = 6%, housewives = 5%, other = 4%. 4 in 5 people were sexually active, while 1% did not answer; also 3 in 5 had a permanent sexual partner. 92% knows what are STDs, 1% did not answer to how many STDs they know and 7% does not know any at all. 87% believes that there would be a reduction in the number of STDs including AIDS if the people were rightly informed. 3 in 5 believe that sexual education should start at the ages 10–15yo and 1 in 7 in younger ages (5–10yo). 5% preferred not to answer the relevant question.

**Conclusions:** This study concluded that prompt and efficient information should be given through education in order to prevent spreading STDs and their consequences both in a